

WANT WOMEN FROM JAPAN

The Hawaiian-Japanese Chronicle is at it again. In the Sunday issue of that valuable journal the question of why Japanese emigrate to California is taken up and discussed at some length, after this manner:

"MORE WAHINES WANTED."

The number of married immigrants arriving from Japan now a day, have remarkably decreased, most of the new arrivals being unmarried.

For example, the immigrants arriving by the Nippon Maru, it is reported consisted of 217 men and 12 women, including those who come here to join their husbands. So, the actual number of married were not very many.

In proportion of 12 females to 217 males that is 1 to 18, and if we deduct those called by their husbands, it will only leave one female to twenty males. It is certainly a great difference.

Behind the crimes committed by Japanese, there is always a woman. Most of the criminal cases are caused by women affairs, and 9 out of 10 of the criminals in Hawaii, it is said, are made so by women.

Recently the murder cases reported one after another, have increased, and the number of sufferers by the death sentence has reached six within six months, and there are still two more to be hanged this year.

Examine the evidence against these criminals, and we will find the reason to be on account of women, with the exception of one or two cases. While at the same time, there are many agitating against the death penalty as a kind of barbarous revenge, and not proper punishment for the civilized people, and say it should be abolished.

We have already six men hanged within a half of the year, and two more awaiting for their dreadful day to come. It is very unpleasant for a country like Hawaii, known as the Missionary's home.

Knowing the causes of the crimes in Hawaii being from women affairs, we call the attention of the intelligent people here to consider this matter with more care.

It is not only because the Japanese are so badly disproportioned, in the number of men and women, but we can say that they are exceedingly so, and it is why they have more criminal cases from such causes.

If we investigate thoroughly, the Japanese communities in Hawaii, and bring them before the judges, how many of them will be able to prove that they are absolutely innocent from the guilt, if charged with immorality? It is very easy to answer that there will be not a large number.

If shortage of females causes all the troubles, we must again call the attention of the Japanese residents as well as the authorities of the Japanese government to look into this matter and do something to prevent these crimes.

The necessity of importing more women into Hawaii, is not only to stop these crimes, but also to make the men and women contented to settle down and save money.

The question of Japanese leaving Hawaii, which is now bothering the heads of both the Hawaiian planters and our Foreign Department, can be easily solved by bringing more women here.

As a matter of fact, if we investigate what sort of laborers are leaving for the Coast, we will quickly find that the married ones very seldom leave, 99 out of 100 of those leaving here are the bachelors, young and strong, and who have no property to hold them back, and no one to keep them from going wherever they wish to.

Although it is our wish to stop their leaving the Islands, by bettering their surroundings and paying them well, it is also, a good proposition to bring a sufficient number of women here, and if possible to hereafter import mostly the married men.

There must be many other reasons why they bring such a small number of women as 1 against 20, but if we desire to solve this problem, we must also take this into consideration.

For this reason we ask our Government to consider the interests of Japanese residents, and if they wish to be successful in the immigration enterprises, they must exhort the women to come to Hawaii in order to supply the demand.

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR DYS-ENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

As the season is at hand when diarrhoea and dysentery are prevalent a reliable remedy should always be kept in the house for immediate use. The success of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the treatment of bowel trouble, has brought it into almost universal use and the following letter indicates it is giving satisfaction in South Africa. Mr. J. H. Morris, Chemist at George, Cape Colony, says: "I have stocked Chamberlain's Remedies for some years and find them thoroughly reliable, and in all cases answering the purpose for which they are intended." For sale by all dealers and druggists: Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

SUPERVISORS MUST ACT

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
"I have about concluded to write a letter to the Board of Supervisors asking them to take up the matter of the Japanese Komori, who has complained to his Consul that he was detained in the police station without a warrant," said Governor Carter yesterday. "It is a matter rather for them to investigate than for me. I have no jurisdiction over the police department, the head of which is an elected official. The Supervisors have jurisdiction."

It was said yesterday that Acting Consul Matsubara, if he could get no satisfaction from the local authorities relative to the Komori case, intended to carry it directly to his Ambassador at Washington. In that event, of course, it will be taken up by the State Department.

Presumably, Mr. Matsubara is still looking into the case of the Korean, Y. Marn Young, who claims to have been brutally maltreated by Henry Vida in the police station to get him to confess guilt of assault with a weapon. The affidavit of Marn Young, who swears that Vida gave him the "water cure" and otherwise grievously maltreated him, was placed in the hands of the Japanese Acting Consul on Tuesday. So far, the Consulate has given no official intimation of its conclusions in the matter.

In an interview in one of the afternoon papers yesterday, Mr. Joseph Lightfoot, of Magoon & Lightfoot, counsel for Marn Young, said that he had a witness to the cruel treatment of his client outside of the police department, but naturally refused to say who the witness was. Mr. Lightfoot has a keen realization of the fact that the police mill, although for the present shut down, is still in working order. Speaking to the reporter for the afternoon paper, Mr. Lightfoot said:

"I may be able yet to bring a criminal action against Vida and Leal before the District Magistrate, but I think I will prefer to bring it to the attention of the Grand Jury."

"Mr. Lightfoot," the paper continues, "said that the firm had brought the matter to the attention of the Japanese Consul in order that an initiative might be furnished to the Administration, on which it could act. As it was, the Governor and the Attorney General's Department could hardly be expected to take the matter up, the police not being under their control, but under the County's; but if the Consul made a request for an investigation, they would be compelled to act, and could do so without subjecting themselves to an accusation of butting in for the purpose of doing politics. Lightfoot added that he had not seen the Governor or the Attorney General about the matter, but that the above was the view which he himself took of the situation."

"The idea of our bringing an action for damages against Sheriff Brown is simply absurd," continued Lightfoot. "The Sheriff is not responsible for the overt acts which Vida committed outside his police authority. Such an action would not lie against Brown. It might against Vida. I can not say now what we will do about it."

DON'T EXPERIMENT.

YOU WILL MAKE NO MISTAKE IF YOU FOLLOW THIS HONOLULU CITIZEN'S ADVICE.

Never neglect your health.

If you have pain in the back, urinary disorders, dizziness and nervousness. It's time to act and no time to experiment. These are all symptoms of kidney trouble and you should use a remedy which is known to cure those troubles safely and surely.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills is that remedy, and if you wish to be cured of kidney disease without experimenting, do not fail to use it. Others have been cured and cured permanently. Why not follow the advice of a Honolulu citizen and be cured yourself?

J. D. Conn, of this city, is a carpenter by trade, and is employed at the Oahu railroad. "I was troubled," says Mr. Conn, "with an aching back. The attacks occurred periodically for years, and especially if I happened to catch cold. There was also other symptoms which plainly showed that my kidneys were out of order. A short time ago, I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and the wonderful things they were doing."

"Proceeding, then, to Hollister & Co.'s drug store, I obtained some of these. Since taking these pills there is a great improvement in me. I always keep some of the pills on hand now so as to be provided for any emergency. I feel sure if anyone troubled as I was should give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial they will not fail to be benefited by them."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

PRATT SAYS TERRITORY HOLDS CONTROL OF LAND

"And it is further agreed and understood by and between the parties hereto, that should at any time, during the term hereof, part or parts of the herein demised premises be required by the lessor for road or other public use, or for bona fide settlement purpose under Parts 4 or 7 of the Land Act, 1895, the said lessor may resume and take possession of such part or parts, the same thereupon to be reserved from and cease to be subject to the covenants and conditions of this lease; and upon the event of resumption of possession thereof by the lessor for these reasons, the rent herein reserved shall thereupon be reduced in the proportion that such part or parts bear to the whole area of the section or sections affected."

"That clause has been in every land lease under the twenty-one year provision for a long time past," said Land Commissioner Pratt yesterday, "and for at least a year past has been in every five-year lease issued out of this department. Parts 4 and 7 of the Land Act are the only portions of that measure under which we can pass title to land, and this provision in the leases give us the absolute control of leased lands at all times. Of course, where the land that we want to take back has a crop on it, we permit the crop to be taken off. That is only equity. But we can take back the lands at any time we see fit, or that the public interest demands it."

"That, I think, is a sufficient answer to a part of Judge Robinson's arguments in his letter to Senator Perkins. As to the Robinson letter, one criticism that I have to make of it is in the statement that information as to the acreage of land available for settlement was not procurable. He could have all this information by stepping into this office, six feet out of the way that he follows several times a day in going to and from his office."

MIXES THE MOLOKANS.

"Judge Robinson seems to confuse the Molokans with the Dukhobors, and I do not agree with his strictures against the Portuguese. They make good citizens. They are welcomed on the mainland. Why should they not be welcomed here? As to the extension of the American land laws to this Territory, they would not fit conditions here. And instead of giving, as he suggests, the settler forty acres, in all but our very best sugar lands we give anywhere from fifty to one hundred acres and on excellent terms for the settlers."

"The Land Commissioner has full authority to make appraisements of lands, but these appraisements are made by this Department in a business-like way. The land to be offered for sale is first appraised by the Land Agent in the District, assisted by some posted outsider whom we exercise all possible precautions to see is not in any way connected with the parties applying for the land. This appraisement then comes up to the Commissioner, and is checked and verified here. I try to get personal knowledge of the lands offered, and in most cases have it. This appraisement might still be termed arbitrary, but at least it is reached in a business-like manner and is made for the best interest of all concerned."

As to the other charges in the letter. Mr. Pratt said that Judge Robinson was laboring under misapprehension, and had been misinformed as to specific instances. The Land Department had the land under control for prospective settlers, and did not propose to permit the choicest sugar cane lands to be taken in too large chunks by any particular few people.

"If there is a good thing," said Mr. Pratt, "let everybody have a chance at it."

JUDGE ROBINSON'S SIDE.

"I might have changed that letter in some minor particulars, or there might have been some things that I would not have written in it," said Judge Robinson yesterday, "but after all it is all true. And it is time that the people on the mainland were informed. We trust too much to one industry down here. I am not opposed to the sugar planters, but we have room for more things than sugar. Look at the way the pineapple industry has developed. Did you ever smoke any Hamakua cigars? They are as good as any Porto Rico cigars that I ever saw. Why can we not profit by that industry?"

"We are carrying all our eggs in one basket. We should diversify our industries. I take my text on that from the Advertiser—and I send the Advertiser away marked, too. If my letter creates a healthy discussion of the Land Law and land conditions, I am satisfied. I have pointed out the way to what I believe is the remedy for our condition."

PORTUGUESE-AMERICANS ARE HIGHLY INDIGNANT.

Editor Advertiser: Time has come when the supposed judicious men of a community have become of the most ungrateful, vague and insane instincts. One cannot devote himself from this fact after reading the letter published in yesterday's Advertiser, which purports to be a published copy of a letter written to Senator George C. Perkins by Judge Robinson, a man who has been highly commended by the Portuguese people of Hawaii for his demeanor and attitude towards this cosmopolitan community. One who has commanded the respect of this humble people (Portuguese) and has been highly esteemed for his mild and manly qualities. This man who has been highly commended and esteemed is the very man who atrociously insults every Portuguese-American citizen in this Territory. It is this man who boldly writes to an honorable member of Congress and informs him that the Portuguese are "alien pauper-laborers, social parasites, moral lepers and religious fanatics in the country from which they hail." Also that they are "reared and fostered in lands and under a government to which the American form of government is an anomaly," and that they "possess no intellectuality and but little intelligence, furnish a poor foundation for an intelligent American citizenship during the present generation, and offer but little hope for a substantial foundation for many generations to come."

Who would expect to read such bold and sweeping assertions from a man who has been almost revered by the thousands of Portuguese in Hawaii? Who would expect to hear that Judge Robinson has been endeavoring to jeopardize the welfare of these beautiful islands by forwarding such reproaching, libelous and contemptuous letters to members of Congress, belittling and marring the good name of a people who have enjoyed in this Territory as well as the several States of our adopted country, the very best of reputation, for honesty, integrity, industry and law abiding citizens.

Why Mr. Robinson has had the audacity to make such bold and insulting assertions, I am unable to state, and can see no reason why he should be considered justified in doing so. Owing to the recent occurrence in his chambers, I am inclined to think that the public servant was under the influence of liquor, and consequently disregarded the responsibilities he would assume to shamefully mar the reputation of a humble people.

Although an American citizen, I consider it is my duty, as a son of a poor Portuguese, to rise in defense of the people whom Mr. Robinson proposes to term as unworthy of consideration, and imputes to be "moral lepers and religious fanatics in the country from which they hail." If such imputation is intentionally made, I will say that Mr. Robinson should be condemned by this very people, for the reason that he maliciously degrades the whole Portuguese nation. As a judge, Mr. Robinson should refrain from making such imputations and libelous charges. He plainly shows to be prejudiced against this people, and should therefore be forced to relinquish the office he now holds to some unprejudiced citizen.

It is now that I appreciate the action taken by the Governor in reconsidering and withdrawing the recommendation made to the President of the United States for his re-appointment. The Governor undoubtedly recognized that Robinson would be the cause of some future unpleasant evolution.

I shall urge upon my people to unite and demand from Robinson an explanation of this matter.

I can confidently state that a great number of the descendants of all Portuguese who first came here are just as efficient and competent as Mr. Robinson to master the reins of this Territory, and see no reason why Robinson should guarantee the Honorable George C. Perkins that they would not make satisfactory material for the foundation of American citizenship.

As one who has known Mr. Robinson during the last four years, and as a member of the same secret lodge, I would suggest that he publicly retract every statement made to mar and degrade the reputation of the Portuguese people.

Thanking you for space allowed, I am,

Respectfully yours,

Honolulu, August 1, 1906.

ANTONE D. CASTRO.

GOV. CARTER DECLARES KAU FOREST RESERVE

"There being no objection presented from anybody interested," said Governor Carter at the close of the meeting of the Board of Forestry yesterday, "I hereby declare that a forest reserve exists in the Kau district in accordance with the map that is presented here, and a proclamation defining the reserve will issue forthwith."

The land set aside for the new forest reserve is a vast tract of 65,875 acres situated between the highest summits of Mauna Loa and the sea front at Honouapo and Punaluu, and comprises 59,618 acres of government land, the balances being the mauka ends of tracts now leased to plantations, but to go into the reserve at the expiration of the leases and now fenced off by the plantation people to preserve the forest growth. Of this reserve, about 33,000 acres will become forest at once, the balance being taken in hereafter from time to time until the whole tract is covered.

The declaration of the reserve was made at a meeting called at the rooms of the Board of Forestry yesterday to hear arguments from those interested, for and against the reserve. There were present Governor Carter, who presided, Superintendent of Public Works Holloway, Chief Forester Hosmer and Mr. Alfred Carter of the Board. Henry E. Cooper was on hand to represent the interests of the Hutchinson plantation, George Robertson of Brewer & Co. represented the Hawaiian Agricultural Company, and Richard Ivers looked after the interests of Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

Governor Carter called the meeting to order, and asked Mr. Cooper to present the views of his clients. The attorney said that Hutchinson plantation had no objection to the lines of the proposed reserve, as laid down in the map, provided the Board would put on record its agreement that the plantation company could go into the reserve and secure the water that it had developed on its own lands and partly on lands under lease and that would become a part of the reservation. If the Board would make such a recommendation to the Commissioner of Public Lands, who generally was guided by its recommendations, the plantation people would certainly favor the reserve.

CAN ALL GET WATER.

Speaking for the Board of Forestry, Mr. Alfred Carter said that the body certainly had no intention of depriving the plantations of water. It was not the object of the forest reserve law, nor of the Board, to shut off the lands below from their water supply. Forest reservation meant the conservation of water, and its subsequent use in agriculture as a matter of course. The development of water within forest reserves would be encouraged, rather than retarded.

Under this understanding, Mr. Ivers had no objection to the declaration of the reservation, nor had Mr. Robertson.

Governor Carter emphasized the points raised by Alfred Carter, saying that the whole object of forest reservation was to increase the water supply, and to make forestation profitable. And of course it followed that the increased water supply was meant to be used.

The Governor then read the following letter, which was the only thing that appeared at the Board in the way of an objection—and it was rather an argument for reservation than not:

A SETTLER'S LETTER.

Kaunama, Hilo, Hawaii,
January 5, 1905.
To His Excellency G. R. Carter, Esq., Governor of Hawaii, Honolulu.
Sir: Seeing that your Excellency is considering the setting aside of certain forest lands here for the purpose of establishing permanent forest reservations, and have already had a hearing set for discussing same, and having been unable to attend said hearing, and believing that you will not take it amiss that I submit the following suggestions from the standpoint of a farmer and a lumberman, interested in welfare of the islands generally, I beg leave to submit the following suggestions:

While fully appreciating the value of, and necessity for, forest reservations being established, both for the purpose of preserving the water supply and to preserve the timber supply for the future, I believe it would be a mistake to set aside so much of the

public lands for forest reservations as to too much curtail the amount of land available for settlement purposes. Since there is an unlimited market for tropical fruits on the mainland at a good price, and believing that with improved shipping facilities Hawaii has a promising future for small farmers in growing bananas and pineapples, and since these fruits do well at a higher elevation than the sugar cane, I think it would be wise to open up a belt of land, above and adjoining the cane belt, for homestead purposes, and leave, for instance, the lower one-half of the forest belt, or, rather, as much of it as is in first-class agricultural or horticultural land, out of the reservation for this purpose, but to include all gulches, hilly, stony and rough land in the reservation. By doing so, I believe that sufficient of the forest would be reserved to preserve the water supply without tying up too much of the land needed for farming purposes. The trees left standing in and around the gulches, and on the hillsides and uneven places, would prevent a too rapid draining off and evaporation of the water, and at the same time act as windbreaks for the settlers.

The water supply, for transportation purposes on the plantations, would, no doubt, be lessened to some extent by clearing so much of the forest land, but besides allowing the forest to grow in the gulches, etc., the gulches could also be used to build storage reservoirs in, by building dams across them at suitable places, to store up water in for dry years. In rainy years about two-thirds of the water is running unused now.

I would further like to suggest that it would be wise to see that some ohia forest was included in the reservation, as the ohia wood is the most valuable firewood there is in the Hawaiian forests, and firewood is certainly going to be scarce here unless the government takes a hand in its preservation.

I also believe that by proper management of the forest reservations the same can be made to be a source of revenue to the government. The same conditions prevail in the government forests as in the forests on the Bishop Estate lands, and with proper shipping facilities, logging, properly and systematically done, could be profitably carried on in the reservations. Suitable roads could be laid out to begin with, and proposals asked for to construct roads at so many feet per thousand feet of timber taken out of the matured timber, under government supervision. The timber would thus be made to pay for the building of roads to make logging possible, in the first place, and after the roads were built stumpage could be collected in cash, and by going over the ground in that way, and periodically cutting and removing the matured trees that are now obstructing the growth and development of the young trees, the growth of the timber would be greatly promoted, and the reservation could be gone over in this manner, profitably, once in every ten years, or oftener. Respectfully submitted.

I am sir, yours respectfully,
J. E. GAMALIELSON.
P. S.—The foregoing would apply most particularly to the conditions in the Hilo districts.

CAN GET IT BACK.

Governor Carter commented on this letter that it was an argument rather for reservation than against it.

Forester Hosmer stated that he had sent a special invitation to Mr. Dodge of the Bishop Estate to attend the meeting, and to Mr. Jared Smith. Neither was, however, on hand. Mr. Hosmer said that in conversation over this reservation with Mr. Pratt, the Land Commissioner, that gentleman had brought up the question of the availability of this land for tobacco culture. Hosmer had subsequently gone into it with Jared Smith, but that gentleman had said that he was not familiar with the tract, but that it was remote and the landings on that coast were bad. It would not be available for tobacco for some time to come—and, when it was wanted, it could probably be obtained.

At this point Governor Carter proclaimed the reserve, and the meeting adjourned.

In some general talk following the meeting, the Governor said that the United States Congress had passed a law at the last session providing for the taking up of homesteads within forest reserves under certain specified conditions, and intimated that there was a line of policy shown here that would be profitably looked into.

Mr. Bonine of the Edison company will add to his Hawaiian moving picture stock an exhibition drill of Co. F under Capt. Sam Johnson and a surfing exhibition directed by Secretary Atkinson.

MR. ADAMS PROTESTS.

Editor Advertiser: I am perfectly astonished at the letter which appeared in yesterday's Advertiser, in which Judge Robinson stated that the Portuguese who have emigrated to the Hawaiian Islands from Madeira and St. Michael were pauper aliens. As chief officer of the S. S. Hankow (1883) and purser of the S. S. City of Paris (1884) in which two vessels twenty-five hundred emigrants arrived here, I wish to go on record as a witness to their morality and general worth, and as to their value as citizens I leave it to the community of Honolulu to say as to what they have done toward the upbuilding of Hawaii, prior and after annexation.

I consider that the remarks of Judge Robinson are uncalled for and also that during his short residence here and considering the position he has been called to fill, he is incompetent to pass any opinion on the Portuguese, as he has never met them, either in a social or any other manner, but like many another mortal is tempted to write about what he knows nothing. It will be interesting to hear what Senor Canavaro has to say.

HENRY COBB ADAMS,
Late Chief Officer of the British S. S. Hankow and Purser of the S. S. City of Paris.